Non-Cryogenic Method for Conferring a Superconductive Capacity upon a Conducting Wire - Ultrathin LED Nanowire Coupled with Collocated Neutrino Vacuum Generator

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Introduction

Although there are promising avenues for the creation of superconducting-at-room-temperature wires already being researched, those avenues currently being explored have as limitations that they require comparatively thick wires (to support Coulomb-based electron spin orientation control) or that they will only superconduct (as in the case of Indium-Tin-Zinc-Oxide the first few milliamperers of current passed through the material and any amperage exceeding that level tends to conduct in the ordinary manner, if at all.

Abstract

Borrowing from a previous publication concerning physics-based cloud seeding, it should be possible to, in accordance with the principles outlaid in that abstract, to use a combination of a partial neutrino vacuum in conjunction with emitted light in order to control the spin orientation of electrons in a conductive wire in such a way so as to render that wire superconductive in the presence of that field effect.

To understand why superconductive properties may be conferred upon a material by extreme cold, consider the analogy of the person swinging from one monkey bar to the next, pausing at each rung to reach for the next. When electrons flow through ordinary conductive wires, the discrete magnetic field of the electrons composing the atoms in those wires tend to interact with the flowing electrons. During these interactions, flowing electrons are slowed. In the interval during which, per chance, there is no magnetic interaction, electrons accelerate to light speed. The overall velocity of electrons through a wire is, in fact, the average of short spurts of light-speed travel and comparatively slow travel during interaction with discrete magnetic fields created by individual electrons. For the overwhelming majority of an electron's journey through a conductive wire, it is interacting with one electron or another's discrete magnetic field and this is the cause for the comparatively slow conduction of electrons in conducting wires. Cryogenic conditions slow the rotation of the electrons in the conducting wires, negating their discrete magnetism and preventing these myriad pauses electrons would ordinarily suffer.

Provided that a conducting wire's electrons may be made to uniformly spin in parallel with the conductive direction and provided that electrons may flow through a hollow gap in the center of the wire, their magnetism would be precluded from interacting with the flowing electrons and the electrons would

superconduct. This may be brought through the same mechanism used to preventing the heating of air molecules via light in physics-based cloud seeding. Electrons could be made to flow through a void in a wire only under the aforementioned condition of uniformity of magnetic orientations of electrons in the surrounding wire. Much like a MagLev train, electrons would be floating above the proverbial rails rather than making direct contact.

When a neutrino vacuum (or to be more accurate, a partial neutrino vacuum) is generated, counter-circulating electrons are used to create this vacuum by ensuring that the spin orientation of one stream of electrons is at a 90-degree offset with respect to the electron stream moving in the opposite direction. This magneto-neutrino interaction results in the de facto negation of the a portion of the electrical charge in each electron being bombarded by this magnetism. This charge deficit is naturally compensated for via an unseen flow of neutrinos from nearby electrons (inches, feet, or miles away depending upon the field strength) into the vacuum area. This, in turn, results in a weak deficit of energy in any electrons that happen to be in the surrounding area.

In the case of physics-based cloud seeding, this deficit results in light (during daylight hours) diffusing some of its electrical potential into the electrons in nitrogen and oxygen atoms in the atmosphere. As light flow toward affected air molecules, the flow of neutrino energy into those electrons results in a re-orientation of the electrons so that the north/south poles never face toward the incoming energy and so that what might be termed the east/west poles face toward the direction of incoming light so that the electrons might accept this energy. In the case of physics-based cloud seeding, this uniformly perpendicularized spin direction results in the internal magnetism of the atmospheric molecules acting a shock absorber for photon-nuclear resonances (heating events) as they occur. For sections of atmosphere under the influence of powerful neutrino vacuum generators, this means that although light resonates with the air molecules, the kinetic energy associated with heating is negated no sooner than it is generated and the air is, in effect, not heated. Air quickly becomes colder and any moisture in the air within the field tends to precipitate.

This strong tendency of partially charge-depleted electrons to orient their east/west sides toward light moving in their direction may be exploited in the service of an entirely different application: The conference of superconductive properties upon ordinary conductive wires, provided they are manufactured with a companion wire consisting of a one-dimensional nanoscopic light emitting diode which flows photons as near as possible (without striking, so as to prevent interference) to the conductive wire. This prevention of interference could be achieved using a thin insulator layer.

A neutrino vacuum generation mechanism may be placed in proximity to a computer, for instance, built with circuitry featuring the aforementioned nanoscopic one-dimensional Light Emitting Diode companion wires running alongside the electrically conductive data pipelines. The proximal passage of light to the electrically conductive wires would result in the flow of neutrino

energy toward the electrons composing the wire which would, in turn, cause the electrons to adopt east/west spin orientations relative to the electrons to be conducted. The amperage the wire would be able to superconduct would vary depending upon the strength of the neutrino vacuum field effect as well as the intensity of the light generated by the diode. An efficient design might include an electrically conductive wire wrapped in an insulator with an internally-focused LED sheath surrounding each wire emitting photons toward the outside of that wire. As has already been experimentally demonstrated, electrical energy can be transferred between surfaces mediated only by excitons without any electrons flowing between media. This means that a neutrino flow can be established into the wire without photons contacting that wire, thereby creating unwanted signal interference.

Conclusion

The solution to the problem of room temperature superconduction lies not in creating increasingly complex physical structures or in cryogenics, but rather in the aforementioned complementary interactions of neutrinos and photons.